

T WOOL AND SHEEPSKIN
HE undersigned is a buyer
above.
6942

THE undersigned will make a
on wool, tallow, and other prod
signed to Mr. Robert How, London.
ROBERT HOW AND
5609
Lower George

WOOL.
T H E U N D E R S I G N E D
WITNESSES

9093 MACKINTOSH AND
THE undersigned will make a
on Wool and Tallow consigned
correspondents in London, Messrs. M
and Co.
9127 THACKER AND
IN THE SUPREME COURT OF
SOUTH WALES.
J. N. POTTER

John M'Intosh and others, plaintiffs
And
Robert M'Intosh and others, defendants
PURSUANT to a Decree of the
Supreme Court of New South
in Equity, made in the above cause
creditors of Robert M'Intosh, late of
street, Sydney, in the colony of New
Wales, musician, deceased, (who died
about the year 1829) are forthwith to
and prove their debts before me

SAMUEL FREDERICK MILFORD
Master in Equity

December 8.
JOSEPH YEMANS, Solicitor for the
plaintiffs, 462, George-street,
Sydney.

Victoria, by the Grace of God of the Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c. To the Widow, and to the next of kin, William Imeson, late of the City of Sydney, the Colony of New South Wales, tobacco deceased.—

Greeting.—

WHEREAS, it hath been represented unto our Supreme Court of New South Wales, by the Proprietor of Alfred Lewis &

agent of and for Henry Imeson, of nine, Charles-street, Middlesex Hospi- the county of Middlesex, in that the United Kingdom of Great Britain and called England, ironmonger, a creditor above named William Imeson, deceased the said William Imeson departed this or about the thirteenth day of August, year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, (having at the time death goods, chattels, and credits in the

aforsaid,") intestate : We do therefore
torly cite you and each of you to appear
sonally, or by your proctor duly com-
before our said Court, at the Court House
King-street, Sydney, on the twenty-sixth
of December, now instant, at the hour
of the clock in the forenoon of the same
and there to abide if occasion shall
during the sitting of the said Court, and
and there to accept or refuse letters of ad-
miration of all and singular the goods, ch-

and credits of the said William Imeson ceased, or otherwise to show sufficient (if you or either of you have or know why the same should not be committed) said Henry Imeson Lambert, as such agent of the said Henry Imeson, as aforesaid, on sufficient security; and further to do as he or they shall think proper to receive as law and justice shall appear under pain of such letters of administration being granted to the said Alfred Lytle Lambert, as such agent of the said Henry Imeson as aforesaid.

Witness the Honorable Sir Alfred St. John Knigh, our Chief Justice of our said Colony of Sydney, the eighth day of December, 1891, year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight.

(Signed) G. F. F. GREGORY, (G. F. F. Gregory, Esq.,
Registrar of the said Supreme Court.)

ROBERT JOHNSON,
Proctor for the said Alfred Lyth Lamberton,
312, Pitt-street, Sydney.

NOTICE
THE undersigned begs leave to
 announce to the public, that he has
 commenced business as General Merchant,
 mission Agent, &c., at No. 3, Bridge-
 Sydney, corner of George-street.
SAMUEL D. GORDON

SIR JOSEPH BANKS HOTEL
BOTANY BAY.
COMMUNICATIONS intended for

above establishment may be left
and every information relative thereto.
tained of
W. BEAUMONT, Bail
Castlereagh
9092

NOTICE.—All claims against
late Mr. George Watson (butcher
Market-street), deceased, are requested
presented to Mrs. Watson, at her resi-
dence, Kent-street.

NOTICE.—All persons having accounts against Mr. and Mrs. C. O'Connell, who are about to leave the city, are requested to send them in without delay, addressed under cover to Messrs. CAMPBELL AND CO., Campbell's Wharf, December 7.

NOTICE.—Messrs. Robert Campbell and James John Riley, the trustees of Mr. and Mrs. Charles O'Connell's mortgage,

settlement, who has hitherto effected the
Mr. William Manners Clarke, various
the lands vested in them, having de-
for the present to make no further sales
notice that the authority they granted
Clarke has been cancelled, and that the
appointed Mr. John Moloney, builder,
lect all interest now or hereafter to be
payable in respect of the sales already
Sydney, December 7.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.—**W** a Mare, answering to the following description, is supposed to have been from the Government Domain, Parramatta, or about the 20th ultimo. This is to justice that the above reward will be paid to any person who may give such information to lead to the conviction of the offender.

The Mare is bright bay, with black and short tail, about 14½ hands high, and on off side of neck under the mane.

Government House, December 5.

STOLEN, one order drawn by
W. Martyn, in favor of K. E.
James, on Martyn and Combes, for .. 5
One ditto ditto ditto, for .. 4
One ditto ditto ditto, for .. 2
One ditto ditto ditto, for .. 2
One ditto ditto in favour of Thomas
Long, for .. 3
Payment of the above are stopped,
and the order warrants will be paid.

STRAYED, from the Governor's Domain, Sydney, on Sunday 1st, a white poled Cow with yellow spots, bearing GG on oil hid quarter.
Whoever will bring the same to the Government House, Sydney, or Parramatta, shall receive a reward.
December 8.

LOST, a ladies' gold bracelet, set with two blue stones. Whoever will return the same to the owner, Dr. Du CAVEL, 1101 Broadway, New York, will be handsomely rewarded.

the Royal Barracks, proceeded with the

[illegible]

(From our Correspondent.)

THE ARRESTS.

DUBLIN, MONDAY MORNING.—When the intelligence became known yesterday morning that Mr. Meagher "of the Sword," was en route to Kilmineham Gaol, the circumstances excited marvellously little excitement among the prominent position this ill-fated man has occupied in the political history of this country for the last year or so. It is but that Mr. Meagher is as entirely popular as a revolutionary leader, but truth is, the spirit of rebellion which ran so short fortnight since, is confidently expected by the arrest, without a struggle, of Mr. O'Brien; hence the slight excitement.

and emancipation in the case of Mr. Meagher, Maurice Leyna, his fellow-captive, is a nephew of the late Daniel O'Connell, and remained a member of Conciliation-hall until within a very recent period, when he suddenly broke off the shackles of moral force and threw himself into the ranks of the Republicans. He is years about the same age as Mr. Meagher, his oratory, like that gentleman's, is of the old style, and his speeches might at any time, by a slight stretch of ingenuity, be re-arranged into blank verse. The third party started yesterday (O'Donoghue) is an attorney, clerk, and a man who was always regarded with suspicion by the Confederates. He is possessed of a fair share of natural talent.

The following letters from the south appear in the *Newsletter* of this morning :—
 'Abbeyfeale, (Saturday, August 11, 7 a.m.
 Nearly 200 of the 88th Regiment, 200 of
 64th, and 250 constabulary are engaged

The inhabitants here have refused to supply troops or police. The most enticing offer money payment have proved ineffectual to induce them to supply provisions. Mr. Cooper is in charge of the police; they are harassed with heavy duty and bad accommodations. The letter bags which were taken from mail coach have been all returned empty.

ies who are known to have taken part in robbery. The following is the mode in which the bags were returned:—A little boy sent by O'Gorman to the postmaster to say if he would send to a certain house the would be found there. The postmaster send and got the bags. Ten men have been arrested for the robbery, and several others will, it is expected, be arrested to-day. Sub-Inspector Coppinger met a body of seven men the other day, who threatened to shoot him if he continued his search for

I was prevented finishing my letter yesterday by the announcement of the mail, so I had to break off short, and had much difficulty to get it sent by that post. I have now in the hands of the post office a letter to you, and I am sure it will reach you in time.

erty. Doheny came to meet him here on the mountains, but was met by O'Gorman, who carried his own carpet bag, and was alone. He told Doheny that things were in a hopeless state here, and that further attempt to raise people would be fruitless. He succeeded in persuading Doheny to return, and both went in the direction of Keeper-hill. They are now traced by the detectives; where they will stay at night would be searched early in the morning, so very close a pursuit is kept.

gave information as to their whereabouts in sections while in this neighborhood. Gorman planned the coach robbery, but did not set it in himself. He slept in the hotel at Abbeville a few nights since, and left hundreds of military and police, and sent early next morning for Newcastle. His bedroom was reached about one hour after he had left. They (the leaders) are all together on Cooper-hill, and there is no truth in the report of the escape of any one of them out of the country. Several fellows who met O'Gorman at Doheny together, crossing the mountains, gave information of the fact to the authorities.

“ Colonel, Saturday evening, August 11, Lord Hardinge and suite arrived here at 10, but after a short delay at the Gladstone Club for refreshment, they started for the barracks, where 3,000 troops were concentrated, although his lordship will take the command tomorrow about the time that he remained here. A considerable crowd collected, all anxious to have a look at the hero of India. The British and Indian troops were drawn up in front of the barracks on this immediate neighbourhood. The British soldier looked brave and hearty. We are all waiting for the special commission with great anxiety; there seems to be no doubt of its being granted. The British troops are breaking the ranks of the rebels at present, will be required to make the necessary preparations for the summoning of jurors, &c. The men who were captured at Ballingarry will be tried here on his commission, should there be one. There continues a perfect calm in the country, of outburst of any kind.

[illegible][illegible]

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF FARMER
MURCHET, FIFTY-STREET, BUTCHERS.

TO be sold by auction,
TUESDAY, DECEMBER 12,
At noon.
On insolvent's premises,
The household furniture and effects.
Terms—Cash.

SATURDAY'S SALE.

MR. STUBBS will sell by
auction, at the Mart, King-street,
THIS DAY, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 9,
At 11 o'clock precisely.
An assortment of Household Furniture, con-
sisting of bedsteads, sofas, cheff-
tables, chairs, wash-stands, looking-gla-
sses and every article of domestic requirement.

ALSO,
Carriages and gigs
Ploughs, blacksmith's bellows
And a variety of other articles
Terms, cash.

**HANDSOME GENTLEMANLY TU-
OUT.**

FOR SATURDAY'S SALE.

MR. STUBBS is instructed to
sell by public auction, at the Mart, King-
street,
THIS DAY, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 9,
At 11 o'clock precisely.
A very handsome London built
PIE-LITUM,
with enamelled hand and spruce, Colling-
wood patent axle, with a very heavy pair
of a respectable family for the country.
Terms at sale.

TO BE LET BY PUBLIC AUCTION
THE LEASERS OF THE UNDERMENTIONED
PERTHES OF THE CORPORATION OF THE
CITY OF SYDNEY.

M R. STUBBS is honoured with
the Town Hall, York-street,
at twelve o'clock precisely.
The Leases for twelve months from the
January to the 31st December, 1946, of:
No. 1. The George-street Market.
No. 2. The Hay, Corn & Cattle Market.
No. 3. The Market Water, according to plan
to be seen at the Town Hall.
No. 4. The pieces of Land adjoining the Mar-
ket Water, according to plan to be
seen at the Town Hall.
No. 5. The Water Fountain, Hyde Park.
No. 6. The Water Fountain, H.M. Dockyard.
No. 7. The Water Fountain, Soldiers' Fort.
Particulars may be obtained, and
terms and conditions of sale may be seen
at the Town Clerk's Office.

POSTPONED TO DECEMBER 12.
FOR SALE.
TWO CAPITAL STATIONS
IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE
OF
R. M. CAMPBELL, ESQ.,
BY ORDER OF THE OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE
TO BE SOLD AT THE TOWN HALL,
300 TO 400 HEAD CATTLE,
MORE OR LESS.
M R. STUBBS is instructed to sell
public auction,
At the Mart, King-street,
ON TUESDAY, DECEMBER 12,
at 12 o'clock precisely.
All the Official Assignee's right and interest
in and to the excellent Station
"BORO,"
situate in the Murrumbidgee district,
the Station.
"ANN'S VALE,"
situate in the Lachlan district, together
with
300 HEAD CATTLE.

Also,
 all the remaining Assets in the said Bk
 including the Assignee's interest in an
 900 Acres Land, at Burrows, on which
 are indications of copper
 Terms—Cash.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12.
 FOR AN ABSOLUTE AUCTION
 A HOUSE AND PREMISES
 ADJOINING MRS. MOORE'S AND MR. MAIR'S
 PREMISES, CUMBERLAND-STREET, SYDNEY.
MR. STUBBS is instructed by
 Title to sell by public auction,
 WEDNESDAY NEXT, DECEMBER 12,
 OF THE PREMISES,
 Cumberland-street,
 At twelve o'clock precisely.

All those excellent house and premises
 situate near the residence of Mr. Moore
 and Mr. Maier's properties, in Cumberland-
 street, three doors from Mr. Berry's bank.
 Title first-rate.

To be sold without reserve,
 FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE FAMILY.
 Terms at sale.

THE VERY GENTLEMANLY FAMILIY ESTATE OF "TOWRANG"
 Situate within four miles of the shire
 Town of Geelong.

MR. STUBBS hastens to inform
 emigrants lately arrived, that he
 has been instructed by the Proprietor to sell
 public auction, on

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 20,
 At the Mart, King-street.
 At twelve o'clock precisely.

The splendid and very valuable Estate
 of TOWRANG.

It is bounded and beautifully watered by
 Wollendilly River and "Black Bob's" Creek,
 and comprises a TRACT of

The Auctioneer is authorized by the
prior to state, that "if that side of
country was picked over, a better sale
could not be made."

Terms, cash, or
SHEEP WILL BE TAKEN IN PA
MENT.

N. T.—It possesses also great mineral
caltona

PADDINGTON
GENTLE VERANDAH COTTAGE
M. R. STUBBS will sell by pub
auction, at the Mart, King-street,
MONDAY, DECEMBER 28,
At twelve o'clock precisely.
A Gentle Verandah Cottage with th
large rooms and kitchen, situate at Underw
street, Paddington.

Terms, cash.

MR. PRACE
Having received many applications for
private sale of portions of his very valu
and high-bred **Blood Stock**, has some t
determination of submitting the whole
to the public competition.

M. H. TOZER
HAS therefore the pleasure of
announcing to the inhabitants of
northern districts the receipt of positive
instructions for the unsold stock by auction
at **ARMFIELD, W. OF ENGLAND**
ON MONDAY, 29 JANUARY 1, 1860,
At 12 o'clock.
The whole of Mr. Prace's well-known
favourite **HORSE STOCK**, the progeny
of the celebrated **BARON** by **BARON**
"BENNETT," "COLONEL," "GRANTS," &c.
They consist of
50 TO 70 HEAD
of
BOMBS,
BARNS

and
MAREE WISE FOALA.
Nearly all broken in to saddle, and perfect
quiet.

Also,
A VERY SUPERIOR ENTIRE HORSE BY HIS
OWNER of a thorough-bred mare.
The auctioneer considers it would be
superfluous on his part to say anything
favour of this horse, it being a matter of
course well known to all residents in the district
that no expense, time, or care has been spared
to bring them to their present equality
with the finest stock in the colony.

Terms as usual.

Printed and Published by CHARLES KEMP,
JONG PATRICK, at the "Herald" Press,
JONG PATRICK, Lower George-street, Sydney,
South Wales, Saturday, December 9, 1860.

Supplement TO THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1848.

THE AUSTRALIAN BENEFIT INVESTMENT BUILDING SOCIETY.
(Established in July, 1848, under the Acts of Council 7 Victoria, No. 10; 11 Victoria, No. 10; and 11 Victoria, No. 83.)
470, GEORGE-STREET, SYDNEY.

G. F. F. GREGORY, ESQ., CHAIRMAN.

THE OBJECTS OF THIS SOCIETY ARE TO BENEFIT ITS MEMBERS—

1. AS BORROWERS.

2. By advancing to shareholders for the purchase of freehold and leasehold property, repayable in easy monthly instalments, secured on the property so bought.

3. By enabling them in the same easy mode to pay off any incumbrances to which their property may be subjected.

4. To increase their capital by a mortgage of it, if unincumbered, redeemable on the same easy terms.

5. To enable tenants to convert rent into the means of purchasing their own dwellings.

6. To enable mortgagees to convert interest into the means of reducing the principal.

7. To assist parties desirous to build by advances for that purpose.

8. To aid intending purchasers by advance of deposits for purchase of approved properties at auction.

9. To secure to such of the foregoing classes, to whom the expense of conveyances, mortgage deeds, and insurance is too great an outlay at the outset of their operations, arrangements by which such expense may be liquidated in gradual instalments.

10. AS DEPOSITORS.

1. By furnishing them with the means of a highly lucrative investment for small savings, if continued for the whole period of the duration of the Society.

2. To afford to parties desirous of accumulating a sum certain within a given period, (less than the computed duration of the Society), a higher rate of profits in return for small monthly deposits than is generally yielded through the Savings' Bank.

3. To enable a father by the time a child attains manhood, to establish him in trade, or to provide for an apprentice fee, or both, by an easy and yet fruitful mode of saving.

4. On the other hand to place it in the power of the young to provide, by a small monthly payment saved from their earnings, a residence for parents, or an aged relative.

5. To afford trustees of benevolent and religious institutions an easy and convenient mode of raising funds.

6. To enable a few persons contributing monthly subscriptions readily to extinguish a debt affecting such, or any other institution.

THE STEADY PROGRESS OF THE SOCIETY will be seen from the subjoined statement—

- ciery), a higher rate of profits in return for small monthly deposits than is generally yielded through the Savings' Bank.
3. To enable a father by the time a child attains majority, to have a fund in trade, or to provide for apprentices fees, or for an easy and yet fruitful mode of saving.
4. On the other hand to place it in the power of the young to provide, by a small monthly payment saved from their earnings, a residence for parents, or an aged wife.
5. To afford trustees of benevolent and religious institutions an easy and convenient mode of raising funds.
6. To enable a few persons contributing monthly subscriptions readily to extinguish a debt affecting such, or any other institution.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.

A NOTHER SURPRISING CURE!

Campbelltown, April 11, 1848.

To Mr. HOLLOWAY.
Sir,—I feel it a duty incumbent on me, to let the community at large know the Wonderful Cure that has been performed on me by the effects of Holloway's Medicine. I have, for the last six months, been afflicted with the liver complaint, and at last was compelled to take to my bed in a very low state, so bad that I did not think I would ever rise in health again. After trying medical aid, and finding no relief, I was advised by Mr. William Russell to try the Medicine advertised, which I did, and after one or two doses of Holloway's Pills, and rubbing in the Ointment, I found great relief, and by strictly following the rules laid down by Mr. Holloway, and using his Pills and Ointment for six weeks, I find myself in the enjoyment of as good health as ever I possessed in my life. The truth of this statement is incontestable, as there is not one of my neighbours but could testify the same.—I remain, &c.,

ROBERT ELKINS,
Blacksmith,
Campbelltown.

This Wonderful Medicine can be recommended with the greatest confidence for any of the following Diseases:—

Ague
Jaundice
Liver Complaints
Bilious Complaints
Lumbago
Blotches on the Skin
Piles
Bowel Complaints
Rheumatism
Retention of Urine
Colic
Sore Throat
Constipation of the Bowels
Scrofula or King's Evil
Consumption
Debility
Secondary Symptoms
Dropsy
Stomach and Gravel
Dysentery
The Discharges
Erysipelas
Turn of Life
Female Irregularities
Fever of all kinds
Uterine Affections
Gout
Worms of all kinds
Head-ache
Weakness, from whatever cause, &c., &c.
Inflammation

These truly invaluable Medicines can be obtained at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, near Temple Bar, London, and of

J. K. HEYDON,
Wholesale Agent for New South Wales,
Port Phillip, and New Zealand,
78, King-street, Sydney.

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger size.

N.B.—Directions for the Guidance of Patients in every Disorder, are affixed to each Box.

SUB AGENTS,
Of whom only the medicines may be purchased, with confidence that they are genuine.

Sydney—Mr. Lewis, tobacconist, Brickfield-hill; Mr. Cleary, abscissor, King-street; Mr. Alder, chemist, Farm-street; Mr. M. Dalton, grocer, 3, Campbell-street; Mr. J. Armstrong, surgeon, 243, George-street, opposite the Police Office; Mr. J. P. Davis, Little Bee-hive, Brickfield-hill.

Parramatta—Mr. Rowling, Chemist, Church-street; Mr. Walker, Church-street; Penrith—Mr. F. Robertson, storekeeper; Jerry's Plains and Merton—Mr. Joseph J. Harper, postmaster.

Wellington—Mr. Theo. W. Palmer, chemist and postmaster.

Two-fold Bay—Mr. Corvinton, storekeeper; Pambula—Mr. J. Roberts, storekeeper; Eden Shalhaven—Mr. Green.

Broulee—Mr. Fitzwilliam, postmaster; Windsor—Mr. Richard Seymour, saddler; Liverpool—Mr. G. R. Allen.

Camden—Mr. S. Thompson, Steam Mills store; Richmond—Mr. John Decker, storekeeper; Pictou—Mr. Hugh O'Neill, storekeeper.

Campbelltown—Mr. Russell, storekeeper; Balhurst—Mr. J. Ford, Pantry, chemist; Carcoar and Canowindra—Mr. Joseph Simmons, storekeeper.

Molong—J. and A. Murray, storekeepers; Mudgee—Mr. Thomas L. Strang, Welcome Inn.

Wellington—J. Drew and Co., post office; Braidwood—Mr. Williams, postmaster.

Hasan Wall—Mr. M'Lennan, storekeeper; Goulburn—Mr. S. Emanuel, storekeeper; Mr. Davis, Australian store; Mena, Benjamin and Moore, Argyle store.

Queenbeyan—Messrs. Benjamin and Moore, storekeepers; Mr. Meyer, storekeeper; Tem—Mr. Myers, store; Alexander, storekeepers.

Gundagai—Mr. Mate, storekeeper; Umuthee; Robert Davison and Co.

Seame—Messrs. Cohen and Co., storekeepers; West Maitland—Mr. P. Lawson, Hunter-street; Mr. Pincher, chemist, High-street.

East Maitland—Mr. C. S. Pitt, storekeeper; Morpeth—Mr. P. O'Keefe, near Steam Wharf; Raymond Terrace—Mr. Houlding, postmaster.

Clarence Town—Mr. S. C. Parker, storekeeper; Paterson—Mr. J. R. Houlding, steam-mills; Newcastle—Mr. T. M'Cormick, storekeeper.

Singleton—Mr. W. Copland-Lesley, druggist; Murrumbidgee—Messrs. Thomas Linton and Co., storekeepers.

Haydon—Mr. John Boote, storekeeper; Peel's River—Mr. L. W. Levy, Tamworth.

Amidale—M. and T. Quinn, storekeepers; Warialda—Mr. William Geddes, postmaster.

M'Leay River—Ellis and Benjamin, storekeepers; Moreton Bay—Mr. G. Harris, South Brisbane.

Kangaroo Point—Mr. R. Davison, storekeeper; Wide Bay—Mr. Palmer, storekeeper.

Ipwich—Mr. William Kavanagh, storekeeper; Darling Downs—Mr. Alfred, postmaster.

Barima—Mr. Wm. Gilbert, lock-up keeper, Bargo.

Stroud (Port Stephens)—Mr. John Corbett; Gunning—Mr. James Downes, storekeeper.

[BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!]

ON SALE at the Stores of the undersigned—

Twenty bales Wine and Beer Corks, per Eliza Moore, and a few tons of Mauritius ration Sugar.

A. B. SPARK,
King-street, Commercial Wharf, 5971

CONTINUATION OF SALE.

RELINQUISHING BUSINESS.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

INTERESTING AND UNPRECEDENTED SALE OF FOREIGN AND BRITISH MANUFACTURES.

THE ENTIRE STOCK, including the late importations, of Agincourt, Charlotte Jane, and Eliza Moore, of MESSRS. CHRISTOPHER NEWTON AND BROTHER, BEE-HIVE.

KNOWN TO BE THE MOST EXTENSIVE AND VARIED STOCK, IN THE CITY OF SYDNEY.

THIS NOVEL AND ATTRACTIVE SALE, COMMENCED ON SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18

And the whole is now being submitted under such peculiar circumstances as cannot fail to interest

LADIES, GENTLEMEN, SHIPPERS, RETAILERS, DRAPERS, STOREKEEPERS, HOTEL-KEEPERS, TAILORS, AND DEALERS.

This unexampled opportunity of obtaining GOODS OF STERLING QUALITY

AT A MODICUM OF THEIR REAL VALUE, Most appears so evident to the public, on an inspection of the price list, that any further comment would be superfluous.

THE AMOUNT OF THIS STOCK EXCEEDS IN VALUE THIRTY THOUSAND POUNDS STERLING.

And to meet the extensive demands which

A SALE Of this character will produce, Several experienced assistants have been engaged to arrange and forward the prominent lots, and avoid loss of time or inconvenience to ladies while making their selections.

THE STOCK HAS BEEN REDUCED

To such Tempting and Irresistible Prices AS MUST INSURE A RAPID SALE, AND MEET THE APPROPRIATION OF INTENDING PURCHASERS.

And in order to afford every facility for realising so enormous a stock, every visitor will be furnished with a catalogue of the articles on sale, and the reduced prices affixed, from which no abatement will be made.

During the sale the various departments will have the personal superintendence of the proprietors, whose ardent exertions are bent to the task of seeing every purchaser waited on with civility and promptitude.

C. N. & B. Take this opportunity of testifying to their very numerous customers their grateful acknowledgments for the extraordinary share of patronage, which has so distinguished their Establishment for so many years; and respectfully announce their determination to

RELINQUISH BUSINESS.

In again directing public attention to this GREAT SALE, it is more to impress upon the minds of COUNTRY BUYERS AND SETTLERS

the necessity of an early call, as the inhabitants of Sydney and the neighbourhood having most of them visited the establishment during the past two weeks, are now able to judge for themselves of the great advantages to be gained by purchasing at

THE BEE HIVE, and to remind them of the FACT

that to render this, OUR LAST SALE, AS ATTRACTIVE AS POSSIBLE, WE HAVE

THROWN OPEN ALL OUR LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED STOCK, OF SILKS, FANCY GOODS, DRAPERY, HOSIERY, HABERDASHERY, READY-MADE CLOTHING, HATS,

SLOPS, &c., AT COST PRICE.

In conclusion, CHRISTOPHER NEWTON & BROTHER, beg to state that the principles which have raised their establishment to its present eminence, will be their guiding feature in conducting their

GREAT SALE, Strictly adhering to the system of making only ONE PRICE, and allowing no deception.

CHRISTOPHER NEWTON AND BROTHER, BEE HIVE, PITT-STREET, SYDNEY. 5974

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

THE Subscriber has on hand a Stock of CABINETWORK, CHINAWARE, CHILDREN'S TOYS, and GENERAL

FANCY ARTICLES, nearly the whole of which has been received to his own order, equal in variety and extent to any in the colony.

Chinese vermillion of the finest quality. Artificial eyes for birds, beads, &c.

Fencing tools, wire masks, and boxing gloves. Parrot and umbrella furniture, including a beautiful assortment of mother-of-pearl and ivory handles.

Billiard and bagatelle balls. Match cricket bats and balls.

Ivory, ebony, boxwood, coquilla nuts, and other materials for fancy turners.

London-made fireworks.

HENRY PARKES, Ivory Turner.

Fancy Ware Depot, Hunter-street. Right hand from George-street. 5736

BONA FIDE SALE.

NOT ABOUT TO RELINQUISH BUSINESS.

ANY ARTICLE IN THE STOCK CAN BE PURCHASED AT

COST PRICE! JOHNSON AND WRIGHT beg to

advise their numerous friends and the public generally, that in order to make room for large shipments of goods daily expected, they have resolved to sell any article in their stock at

COST PRICE. As the sale will last but

ONE MONTH, intending purchasers are earnestly solicited to pay an early visit, the proprietors being convinced that a personal inspection will do more to convince the public of the genuineness of

THEIR SALE than any quotations of prices.

J. and W. beg to say that the stock is replete with useful and Fancy Goods, comprising—

Calico, longcloths, linens, lawns. Cotton and linen ticks, table linens. Huckabacks, rough and dressed holland, check ditto.

Flannels, jeans, brown and white drills. Muslin, balmaine, and other fancy dresses. Rich silk and satin vestes.

Straw bonnets and hats, of every size and description. Small pattern prints and de laines.

Every article in family mourning. Wool plaids, checked chasals, &c.

French and English merinos, Orleans, &c. Children's cashmere hoods and cloaks.

Ditto frocks and robes. Ladies' and children's collars, caps, &c.

Ribbons, laces, gloves, &c., &c. Sterling makers in white cotton hosiery.

Every article in haberdashery. Perfumery, soap, brushes, &c., &c., &c.

A few pieces of Spitalfields silks and satins. It being their intention to charge neither more nor less than cost price for every article, it will not be necessary to close for two days to re-mark the stock, but that the sale will be continued

THIS DAY. In conclusion, J. and W. would respectfully remind their patrons that this is an opportunity which can but rarely occur, and that all goods will be sold as per advertisement, at

COST PRICE. CORNER HOUSE, 277 and 279, Pitt-street. 5809

COLEMAN'S LIST OF PRICES.

Ladies' net caps, 1d. each. Ladies' crocheted collars, 2d. each. Umbrellas, 1s. 6d. each.

Boy's cloth caps, 1s. 6d., worth 2s. 6d. white counterpane, 6s. 6d. each. Rich Cashmere shawls, 4s. 6d. each.

Men's longcloth shirts, linen fronts and collars, 2s. each. Superior ditto, 4s. 6d., worth 6s. 6d.

Robe ditto, 11d. each. Superior ditto, 1s. 6d., worth 2s. 6d. Longcloths, 6d. per yard, worth 7d.

Drab muslin, 7d. per yard. Gause ribbons, 1d. 6d. ditto. Bonnet ditto, 4d. ditto.

Kid gloves, 2d. per pair. Lace ditto, 3d. ditto. Women's white cotton hose, 4d. ditto.

Superior ditto, 6d., worth 11d. ditto. Women's white stays, 2s. 3d. ditto.

Ditto coloured ditto, 1s. 6d. ditto. Brown half-hose, 6d.

Ducks, drills, ticks, muslins, ginghams, slops, Orleans cloth, dimity, fringes, and indeed, every article on hand will be sold at

prices under those of any other house in Sydney, to make room for a large shipment daily expected.

442, George-street, November 25. 5902

WHITE SHIRTS.

J. T. SMITH, Shirt Tailor, has great pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public, that from the extensive patronage he has received, and the influx of immigrants, he has so extensively increased the number of his workers, that he is enabled to offer for their inspection the largest, best, and most varied assortment of colonial-made shirts ever submitted for their approval, comprising—

Men's white shirts, of every size. Ditto regatta and Scotch twilled. Ditto white night ditto.

Boy's and youth's shirts, in every size and style.

Also, Men's white shirts, washed, ready for use. With a variety of silk and cotton handkerchiefs.

Half-hose, braces, collars. Merino and fannel shirts, &c., &c.

J. T. Smith feels assured he need not outrage the good taste of the public by puffing the superiority of the shirts purchased at his manufactory, as his steadily increasing business proves that they appreciate his endeavours to give satisfaction, and also to encourage industry amongst the female portion of the community.

P. S.—Shirts made to measure or pattern as usual.

November 27. 5453

SUMMER HATS.

B. MOUNTCASTLE has added to his extensive assortment a few cases of PRITCHARD'S CELEBRATED DRAB BEAVER HATS; being light and cool, they are admirably suited for gentlemen's wear during the hot weather.

A few children's Jenny Lind hats, elegantly trimmed.

All kinds of hats manufactured to order as usual.

An extensive assortment of all descriptions of cloth, silk velvet, and fancy caps.

N.B.—A considerable allowance to the trade.

French Hat Manufactory, 77, Market street. 5701

WARD'S PALE SHERRY.

ON SALE by the undersigned—250 Cases Ward's London Bottled Pale Sherry, in one dozen cases.

E. C. WEEKES, 450, George-street. 5999

NEW GOODS.

RE ELIZA MOORE, TRAFALGAR, AND WHAT INDIAN.

THE undersigned has just opened and marked the remaining portion of his shipments by the above vessels, which will be found to comprise a complete assortment of goods suitable for the present season, which have been marked at a trifling advance on the cost price, to ensure a speedy sale, and would particularly call the attention of

FAMILIES to a small lot of Real linen sheetings, in all widths, from 1 1/2 to 3 yards wide.

Horrocks's, and other superior makers', shirting calico.

Furniture dimity. Huckabacks, diapers, &c.

Rich black and coloured satins. Rich striped duppes of the newest styles.

A small quantity of very superior South Sea Island ARROWROOT, in 4, 6, and 10 lb. packages.

GEO. CHISHOLM, 255, Pitt-street. 5907

SLOPS.

G. CHISHOLM has received by the late arrivals, and just opened—

Five cases double-stitched muleskin trousers. Two bales blue serge shirts.

Two best heavy Scotch twilled ditto. One ditto duck trousers.

One ditto frocks. With a complete assortment of blankets, rugs, ticks, counterpane, regalia and white shirts, lambs-wool, merino, and cotton drawers and shirts, and other goods suitable for settlers and country storekeepers; all which he is determined to sell as cheap as any other house in the colony.

255, Pitt-street. 5172

EX HAMLET, JUST OPENED.

BY GEORGE CHISHOLM, 255, PITT-STREET.

ONE case very superior SUMMER FLOWERS, in sprigs, wreaths, and bonnet branches.

Also, One case brown and fancy silk and satin PARASOLS, of the newest style.

New styles in bonnet and cap ribbons, &c., &c. 5915

CHRISTMAS HATS AND CAPS.

JUST LANDED, BY HAMLET. GREAT VARIETY of Paris Velvet Naps and London Beaver Hats, manufactured by the first makers, and of the most approved and fashionable shapes, and best London made.

ROYAL NAVY CAPS. Also, men's, youths', and children's caps of every variety of pattern; and gold, navy, and staff lace, gold and silver livery bands, gold cord and buttons, and cockades of every description.

The undersigned begs to call the particular attention of gentlemen to the PATENT HAT PROTECTOR, which perfectly secures the safety of the hat in a brickfield, while it entirely obviates the necessity of pressing it tightly on the head, and when not in use as a hat protector, can be used to keep the gloves and handkerchief in safety at the top of the hat; it can also be used to bang the hat up, and thus prevent the chance of its being knocked down and injured.

An early call is solicited, as the quantity on hand is limited.

To be had only of JOSEPH SMITH, At the London and Manchester Hat Warehouse, 255, Pitt-street. 5951

TO SQUATTERS ON THE THE MARREROO, AND THE NEIGHBOURING STATIONS.

GENTLEMEN—I beg leave to state that I shall be prepared by the latter end of February next, to boil down any quantity of stock that may be sent for that purpose, at my station Pambula, at the usual terms; and I trust that from the experience I have had, and the arrangements made for the purpose of convenience and despatch I shall be able to give perfect satisfaction.

WILLIAM HIBBARD, Pambula, November 25. 5904

STEAMING AND BOILING DOWN.

THE undersigned begs to inform the public that he has now on hand steam boilers, steam vats, and all the apparatus requisite for steaming and boiling down, made in the best style of workmanship, and from materials imported by himself, which enable him to dispose of them on very moderate terms.

Also, cast-iron boiling-down pots, 200 gallons and upwards, at (10d.) ten-pence per gallon, imperial measure.

P. N. RUSSELL, Sydney Foundry. 5938

TO IRONMONGERS, CAPITALISTS, &c.

IRONMONGERY BUSINESS TO BE DISPOSED OF ON ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS.

THE Trustees of the Estate of the late Mr. Iredale, are now prepared to give every information, and to treat with intending purchasers for the sale of the Stock-in-Trade and Goodwill of this business, being the oldest and one of the most extensive and lucrative in the colony of New South Wales. 5907

NOW LANDING,

GENERAL HENRY, HAMLET, AND CHARLOTTE. MUNTZ'S Patent Sheathing Metal.

Ditto ditto stern plates. Cooking apparatus.

Small caboozes. Europe rope.

Marline and houseline. Log lines.

Canvas, brown and bleached. Pitch.

Stockhom tar. LANE AND CO., Ship Chandlers, 548, Lower George-street. 5728

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255, Pitt-street. 5172

ENGLISH NEWS. MONEY-MARKET AND CITY INTELLIGENCE.

(From the Times, August 16.)
MONDAY EVENING.—Two further days of heavy rain caused the English funds to open this morning at a decline of a quarter per cent., but a reaction took place from some large purchases having been made on account of the Court of Chancery and the Court of Bankruptcy, as well as from the general tenor of the continental news, and the market left off at an improvement on Saturday's prices. The first quotation of Consols was 84½ to 85, and they closed at 84½. For the 7th of September the last price was 84½ to 85. Bank Stock closed 197 to 199; Reduced Three per Cent., 86½; Three and a Quarter per Cent., 86½ to 87; India Stock, 240 to 243; and India Bonds, 25s. to 25s. 2½. Some large sales, chiefly on account of banking establishments, have had the effect of depressing Exchange-bills, and the closing quotations were—March, 30s. to 34s.; June, 24s. to 25s. premium.

The operations in the foreign stock-market have been of the most limited description, and included only Brazilian New, at 69; Danish, at 68; Mexican, at 164; 1/8, and 1/4; Spanish Five per Cent., at 18; the 1870s, at 18; the Three per Cent., at 22; Dutch Two and a Half per Cent., at 43½ and 44; and the Four per Cent. Certificates, at 70½.

In the Corn-market this morning there was a rise of 3s. upon the rates of Monday last.

The improvement in the Corn-market produced a speculative demand for rice, and several parcels changed hands this afternoon at an advance of 6d. on Friday's price.

The following are the reports regarding the potato crop received this morning from leading grain houses in the south, north, and west of Ireland:—

WATERFORD.—Large quantities are brought to market which meet a ready sale at 4d. to 4½. per stone. The quality is excellent, but from all parts of the district very unfavourable reports are received of the spread of the disease in the leaves and stems.

BELFAST.—Potatoes are coming in plentifully, and selling at 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d. per 112lb., as farmers are forcing them off since the disease has manifested itself so decidedly.

LIMERICK.—The potatoes now in every direction are so diseased that the most genuine do not calculate on their keeping. The latter sorts in some districts are spoken of as not worth digging. The wheat crop is stated to be very short, but its lightness has prevented it from suffering from the disease.

Accounts from St. Petersburg, to the 5th instant, state that the advice which had been received of the spread of the potato disease in England and Ireland, and the consequent probable demand for corn, together with extensive purchases now going on of all the chief export articles of Russian produce, had thrown a large quantity of bills on London on the market, and had caused a rapid rise in the rate of exchange, from 36½d. to 37½d. The Russian Government had just forwarded £250,000 in gold to Amsterdam, and it was also understood they proposed to settle in London this country. The alteration now taking place in the price of bills, however, is likely to prevent a continuance of these shipments.

At the date of the above advice the cholera was fast decreasing, and it was expected that its total disappearance might be soon looked for. The average of cases was reduced to 100 a day, and several of the hospitals opened exclusively for the treatment of the disease had been already closed.

From Odessa, under date August 1, it is mentioned that large purchases of wheat have been made, some of the French Government, and the Northern Railway Company. No less than 65,000 quarters had been sold during the preceding week.

It is understood that an agreement has been signed between the French Government and the Northern Railway Company, by which the large payments to be made by the company, according to the original stipulations, during the next two years, will be extended over a very lengthened period; 12,000,000 francs to be paid during the present year, 12,000,000 francs next year, and then 4,000,000 francs annually until the entire amount shall have been discharged.

Advice from Vienna of the 9th of August state that the news of the capitulation of Milan had produced a great rise in the funds, and the market had previously shown a tendency to depression on account of the lower prices of French Renten received from the Paris Bourse. The Five per Cent., which on the 2nd instant were at 74½, had advanced to 81½, and the Northern Railway Shares had gone from 102½ to 109.

The accounts from the Frankfurt Bourse report a more active business in the public securities, and most descriptions had further advanced. Austrian Stock and Railway Shares had supported the highest prices.

In the Havre letters it is stated that the cotton market had again improved, and that trade in general was considered firmer.

EMIGRATION TO AUSTRALIA.

(From the Times, August 11.)
HONORABLE LORDS.—August 10, 1848.
EARL GRAY then rose, pursuant to notice, to lay papers on the table with respect to emigration to Australia, which the noble earl said were in continuation of those presented to their lordships at an earlier period in the session. In laying these papers on the table, he stated that the great interest felt on this subject would be again a sufficient apology for stating some of the principal facts contained in these papers, and in those already presented. Persons who held the strongest opinion as to the extent of population in this country would agree with him that when they compared the cost of emigration to our Australian colonies with the number who emigrated annually from our shores, it was not possible to expect that emigration to that quarter could produce any perceptible effect upon the population of this country. The cost of conveying emigrants to Australia was about £20. The average number of emigrants who left this country during the last seven years was 172,000 persons; but last year the number of emigrants was 258,000. The expense of this addition to the existing population would have been attended with a cost of not less than £5,500,000, if the emigrants had all gone to Australia. It was there-

fore impossible, looking to our Australian colonies, that any such great number of emigrants could be sent thither as would exercise any perceptible influence upon the population at home. Yet the Australian emigration was of the greatest possible use to the empire, as affording a field of employment to the redundant spirits of the mother country, who could not find a suitable career at home, and also as creating the communities with whom our manufactures are carried on a large and lucrative trade. Our trade with the Australian colonies was one of the most important we possessed; the colonies were largely employed in producing one of the most important articles of our manufacture, and by their consumption of tea and sugar they caused an additional trade between this country and China. The emigration to these distant colonies was also of very great service in creating additional employment to our shipping. It was therefore important that emigration to Australia should be promoted and encouraged to the greatest possible extent, and during the last twenty years the subject has not been neglected by any of the successive administrations which had been in office. A comparison of the state of our Australian colonies in 1828 with what they were now would not be out of place. It was not a little surprising to see what had been accomplished in the space of 20 years by the enterprise, the energy, and the activity of the settlers in those regions. (Hear.) In 1828 the only colonies we occupied in that part of the globe were New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land. New South Wales was then confined to 19 counties: it was colonised to the extent of 800 miles in length, along the coast, and about 300 miles in breadth. In Van Diemen's Land, the extent of our settlements was very small. The whole population of both these colonies in 1828, was about 23,000, of whom 23,000 were convicts still in a state of servitude, a very large proportion of the free inhabitants having originally proceeded to the colonies as convicts. Our settlements in New South Wales alone now extended 1000 miles in length by 300 miles in breadth, embracing an area three-and-a-half times as large as Great Britain. The coast line from Moreton Bay to South Australia was about 1800 miles long, being about the length of the coast line from Calais to the northern frontier of Portugal. The population of New Zealand and Van Diemen's Land had also very largely increased. The whole British population (excluding the natives), or, rather, the whole population of European origin in the Australian colonies, now amounted to 300,000 persons. But while, in the space of 20 years, the population had increased five or six fold, the wealth of these colonies had increased still more rapidly. The exports were a fair test of the wealth of a rising colony; and he found that in 1828 the whole amount of the exports from these colonies was £181,000. In 1845, the last year for which the returns were completed, the exports amounted to £2,180,000, being an increase of twofold in seventeen years (hear). In 1828, when he first knew anything about these colonies, there was no such scheme existing for the emigration of the labouring classes to New South Wales. The expense of emigration at that time was much larger than could be afforded by a labouring man, so that practically there were no means of emigration for that class of society. In the course of the year 1830 his noble friend Lord Ripon established a system for the sale of land instead of gratuitous grants in Australia; and at the same time the principle was laid down that the revenue arising from these sales should be applied to carrying out labourers to that colony. A commission was appointed, at the head of which he himself (Earl Grey) was a member. The first measure of that commission was to prevail upon the shipowners to furnish a passage at a cheaper rate. They did so; but the funds applicable to emigration were at that time exceedingly small, and for the first few years the progress of emigration was so slow that no very valuable result was likely to arise from it. But the measure itself being founded on a sound principle, its operation gradually increased until the results became very important. In 1837 the extent of emigration had so far increased, that his noble friend, who was then Secretary for the Colonies, appointed a separate commission for the management of that business, and hence the origin of the Land and Emigration Commission. That commission adopted measures of incalculable importance, both for the benefit of the country and the colonies. At that time the population of New South Wales was only 77,000, but in the course of ten years the population was almost doubled, emigration having added to it not less than 62,000 persons. Those persons were sent out under the superintendence of the commissioners, and the greatest possible advantage had resulted from that proceeding. At the same period the commissioners sent out to South Australia about 10,000 persons; the New Zealand company also sent out about 7800; so that altogether in those ten years there were sent out between 90,000 and 100,000 emigrants to those colonies, of whom no less than 80,000 were provided with a passage out of the sums derived from the sale of the colonial lands. After this general statement he would now turn for a moment to one or two individual cases by which the result would appear still more remarkable. The great district of Port Phillip, in Australia, and the colony of New Zealand, had been the creation of not more than ten years. Ten years ago there were in Port Phillip only a few scattered inhabitants of between 200 and 300 in number. In March, 1846, the population of that district, according to the last census, was 22,500. The town of Melbourne contained between 8000 and 10,000 inhabitants. The importance of the colony in 1847 amounted to £205,000, the exports to £243,000, and the general revenue was no less than £68,000; the territorial revenue by the sale of land was £70,000, making altogether a revenue of £138,000, collected in a district which, only ten or twelve years ago, had been occupied by 200 or 300 persons. In South Australia, the results were almost equally remarkable. But he would not trouble their lordships with details, as they would be found in the papers he was about to lay on the table. It was important to observe that Port Phillip, now having a thriving community, had been established without one shilling of expense to the mother

country; and even South Australia, although it had had temporary difficulties to encounter, and had cost, comparatively, a considerable sum, yet it had now emerged from those difficulties, and had continued steadily to advance till a large surplus revenue had been realised, which was appropriated to the conveyance of emigrants to that country. Neither could it be said that the success of that colony was owing to the great mineral wealth which had been discovered there, because the difficulties of the colony, which were at their height in 1840, had in 1843 been completely overcome, and the colony was in a state of advancing prosperity before the mines had been opened to an extent of any importance. It was entirely a mistake to suppose that these colonies had been formed by merely one class of society, or by the emigration of labourers only. So far from that being the case, there were to be found settled in those colonies retired officers of the army and navy—gentlemen who had taken high degrees and honours at the universities, and many other persons of education and intelligence. Indeed, both in South Australia and New South Wales there was a very large population of superiorly educated and intelligent men. He must, therefore, say that looking at this state of facts, it was impossible to admit the truth of what had been very confidently asserted—that the art of colonisation was lost to the present age. On the contrary, he believed that colonisation in that part of the world, made such rapid progress as in the instances he had stated to their lordships. (Hear, hear.) He would recall their lordships' attention for a moment to a very interesting comparison drawn by Mr. McEvoy, now Assistant Secretary of State for the Colonies, between the progress made by the South Australian colonies, and the old colonies which now constituted the United States of America. The rate of progress of the new colonies, as compared with the old colonies, was really marvellous. The population of Sydney in 1838, was 18,000; in ten years it was actually doubled, and in 1848 was 38,000. Comparing this with the old colony of Boston, its population in 1790 (170 years after its foundation) was 18,000. The population of the city of New York, in 1773 (175 years after the breaking out of the war), was only 21,896, being 17,000 less than Sydney at the present day. The population of Philadelphia, in 1790, was 28,628. The population of the old American colonies, in 1773, was about 2,800,000; and the population of the Australian colonies, in 1846, was 253,873. Then with respect to the trade of the two classes of colonies, the imports of the old American colonies, in 1773, amounted to little above £1,000,000, while the imports of the Australian colonies, in 1846, amounted to £2,070,000. The exports of the old American colonies, in 1773, were short of £2,000,000, while the exports of the Australian colonies, in 1846, were £2,180,000; or, if a contract were taken for the value of the trade, per head, the result of the comparison became still more striking. It would appear that the progress of the old American colonies, in 1773, was short of £2,000,000, while the exports of the Australian colonies, in 1846, were £2,180,000; or, if a contract were taken for the value of the trade, per head, the result of the comparison became still more striking. 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because those who went out as labourers soon became themselves employers of labour. With regard to the North American colonies, it was the anxious intention of her Majesty's Government to devise means which could be adopted to promote emigration to that quarter. The noble earl then referred to a speech which had just been received, addressed by Sir C. Fitz Roy to the Legislative Council of New South Wales, on opening the session on the 24th of March in the present year. He said—

It is consoling to reflect that, notwithstanding the commercial depression which prevails to so great an extent in the mother country, and the consequent low prices of colonial produce in that market, the chief resources of this colony have continued to increase in a manner all its rapid and surprising. The exports of wool—the main staple—amounted in the past year to the large quantity of 25,000,000 lb., of the official value of £1,250,000, being an increase on the previous year exceeding 5,000,000 lb. in weight, or equal to the whole export of that article in the year 1834. The export of tallow in 1847 was 60,000 cwt., of the official value of £100,000, being an increase on the previous year of 10,000 cwt.

It is our privilege to continue to enjoy, under the blessing of Divine Providence, a great superabundance of all the necessaries of life, the best quality, and procurable at very moderate rates.

Although the advanced and still rising price of agricultural and pastoral labour, consequent on its scarcity, has lately proved to severely on the colony, it has on the other hand, the effect of rendering remunerative employment to the working class; but, as no community can long continue to be prosperous where the fair profits of the capitalist are liable to be absorbed in the payment of excessive or disproportionate rates of wages, I have endeavoured, by seeking fresh supplies of labour from the mother country, to establish an equilibrium, the maintenance of which between the two classes is so essential to the general as well as to their mutual welfare.

The undertakings which I mentioned in my last evening address to the Council here, I am glad to say, have been fully realized. The whole of the Land and Immigration Debentures have been paid off, and the territorial revenue has been habitually so managed as to have enabled me to repay the British Government to send out to the colony, in addition to the 5000 statute acres already promised—and of whom the first two shiploads lately arrived in the *Hyderabad* and *Leopold*—an equal number in the ensuing season. There is every prospect that the whole of this immigration may be effected without the necessity of incurring debt. The territorial revenue will thus remain available as a security for the colony, for any additional supply of labour which circumstances may require.

The emigrants now in progress of arriving are to be selected usually from the three great divisions of the United Kingdom. They are also to be equally divided between the small ports, and the expense charged accordingly, so that each district will receive the number for which it pays.

The noble earl concluded by laying the papers on the table of the house.

Lord Montagu concluded that while he had heard from his noble friend much which was consolatory to him as confirming the principles which he had long advocated, he had at the same time heard with a dismay which it was impossible for him to describe the small promise, or rather the no promise at all, which his noble friend had held out with respect to this important subject. He was persuaded that this feeling of disappointment and dismay would be participated in by the great bulk of the population who had turned their attention to the question; from the higher class who viewed it merely as a matter of political or philosophical interest, to the lowest of the people, whose existence was involved in it. He confessed he was disappointed in the noble lord's speech on many accounts. He was disappointed, in the first place, with respect to the noble lord himself; for if ever an individual was pledged to consider this question on a large and comprehensive scale, his noble friend was the individual who stood so pledged. The first act of the noble lord's speech was to introduce this question to the consideration of the other house of Parliament; and in order to show the views which his noble friend then entertained on the subject, he would trouble their lordships with an extract from the speech delivered on that occasion:—

Before any measure could be introduced for the permanent relief of the poor in Ireland, it was absolutely necessary to relieve that country from its superabundance of population. The transfer of a part of our superabundant labour to the colonies would be equally beneficial to all parties, by diminishing the competition under which they now suffer; to the settler, by affording him the means of cultivating his land; and both to this country and the colony, by relieving much of the distress now existing in the former, and by adding to the productive industry of the latter.

On Mr. C. Buller's motion in 1842 the noble lord said:—

His opinion was strongly fixed that we were, in fact, on the right road, but that we had not made all the progress that was desirable. He thought it of the greatest importance should manifestly be encouraged to a much greater extent than at present, and he believed it was in the power of Her Majesty's Ministers to take measures that would give more extension to the system than it now possessed.

He appealed to their lordships whether in the scheme which his noble friend had submitted to them on the present occasion there was any approximation to the enlarged and systematic scheme of colonization which was shadowed forth in extracts he had just read? Then how did the Colonial Office stand with respect to this question? On the 1st of June, 1847, an address was moved and carried unanimously, praying that Her Majesty would "take into her most gracious consideration the means by which colonization may be made subsidiary to other measures for the improvement of the social condition of Ireland; and by which, consistently with a full regard to the interests of the colonies themselves, the comfort and prosperity of those who emigrate may be effectually promoted." On that occasion—although no commission was appointed, which was the object of the motion—it was distinctly promised by the government that an enquiry should take place. Her Majesty's reply to that address was as follows:—"I have taken into my consideration the address of my faithful Commons. I am deeply sensible of the advantage which may be derived from the adoption of further measures for the promotion of colonization; and I will direct such enquiries to be made as may enable Parliament to adopt a course free from those evils which any precipitate legislation on the subject might cause both to the emigrants and the colonies." Such was the engagement entered into by the Government and the Crown in relation to the address of the Commons. He asked his noble friend whether any step had since been taken on the subject? (Hear, hear, from Earl Grey.) Well, he asked his noble friend to produce the despatches relating to the subject. If he had taken any step, he had with him the information which Parliament had a right to require at his hands; but, until he obtained that information, he would state in his place in Parliament that the Government entered into an engagement which was ratified by the Queen,

that an enquiry should be made for the purpose of procuring information; that, so far as Parliament was informed, no such enquiry had been made; and that if it had been made, the information respecting it had been withheld from Parliament, for that up to this moment it had never been produced. This was a very serious charge, and one which ought to be seriously met. The conduct of the Colonial Office on this subject, he confessed, created great mistrust in his mind, because it showed that speeches and motions might be acquiesced in for the purpose of avoiding an inconvenient subject, and escaping those obligations which a due consideration of the question could not fail to impose upon them. The noble lord had escaped altogether from the consideration of the case of British North America. The fact was, that his noble friend had done something to obstruct and check emigration to North America, so the great disappointment of all who were interested in the question of emigration, but he had done nothing to promote it. Last year, owing to the unfortunate calamity which prevailed in Ireland, many of the emigrants who went out from that country were in a state of disease. The colonists naturally complained that the emigrants who were brought over to them were weak, infirm, and sick, and that they propagated fever in all parts of America. He admitted the fact, and thought it afforded the best answer to the proposal of allowing the system of unaided, undirected emigration to continue. But he wished to avoid these evils in future, both for the sake of the colonies and the mother country. Well, at the suggestion of his noble friend, a tax was imposed upon the emigrants for the purpose of defraying their hospital expenses and relieving the colonies of that burden; but he found, on comparing the tax recommended by his noble friend with that imposed by the colonists, that the latter was exactly double that of the former. The United States were equally interested with British North America in guarding against the burden of maintaining the sick emigrants, and they imposed a tax too—but the tax imposed by the British North American colonists upon their fellow-subjects was actually higher than that imposed by the United States upon foreigners. The effect had been to turn the tide of emigration from the British colonial shores to the United States. In the month of May, 1846, the total emigration was 21,334; in 1847, 50,128; in 1848, 28,281. The emigration to the United States in May, 1846, was 13,251; in 1847, 18,029; in 1848, 22,672, whereas the emigration to British North America, in May, 1846, was 7,769; in 1847, 3,131; and in 1848 it had fallen to 386, in consequence of the operation of the emigrant tax. The noble lord, in a despatch addressed to the Earl of Elgin, had stated his conviction that an enlarged system of emigration would greatly benefit the North American Colonies. Why, then, did not the noble lord address the Earl of Elgin with a view to the adoption of some practical scheme for discharging the duty which he admitted was capable of being discharged, and which it was, therefore, his duty to discharge? He must deprecate a high maximum price for land in the colonies. In 1840 a rate of 5s. per acre realized £124,000, though the annual produce when the price was fixed at £1 per acre was only £12,000, £9000, £18,000, and £27,000 in different years. In Goulburn the farmers would not grow wheat for want of a market, as appeared from a letter of the Speaker of the New South Wales Legislature, who remarked that they must have labour of some kind; free labour if they could get it; if not, then prison labour. Instead, he added, of importing Indian corn, it would be better were the Government to transfer the millions starving at home to a country where Indian corn was a production of the soil, and thereby at once relieve the mother country of a load which was increasing annually, and pressing on her resources in a most fearful manner. The results of the *laissez faire* system adopted by the noble lord showed its absurdity when contrasted with those of the system which had been applied to the Cape, when, in 1842, 60,000 pounds were appropriated for the purposes of that colony; the revenue and exports of the Cape had very largely increased; and such he believed was the effect of the original interposition on the part of the Crown. Did the noble lord think the country would be satisfied with no measure of colonization very different from what he now proposed as a measure to be adopted with a plan which was certainly, no statesmanlike plan? Some years ago emigration was often characterised as a plan for clearing away peasants from the estates of landlords in Ireland, and paupers from parishes in England. The question was now better understood, as one which ought to be discussed without reference to selfish interest, but with a view to the well-being of the people themselves, the mother country, and the colonies, as an Imperial question. It was matter of deep regret that in the statement of the noble lord there was nothing to show that he had considered this question with reference to any principle of systematic continuous colonization, nothing to lead the people of England to cherish the slightest expectation that through the agency of the noble lord in the colonies any possible relief would be afforded.

Earl Grey must crave permission to make a few remarks after the elaborate attack made on him by the noble lord in a speech which the noble lord had shown as well as his ingenuity in putting the worst possible construction on every measure he had adopted. The noble lord charged him with inconsistency in having when not in office, urged extensive measures of colonization very different from what he now supported. But in the very speech he (Earl Grey) had made on Mr. C. Buller's motion in the House of Commons he defined what he considered to be the real objects to be attained, and what he considered to be the duty of the state with respect to emigration, in nearly the same terms as he had defined them to-night. As a positive means of effecting a reduction of the number of the population, he never believed emigration was of any real value. Any attempt on the part of the state to create a sudden and violent diminution of the numbers of the people by artificial means would necessarily and inevitably be followed by a greater rapidity in the rate of increase of the population, which would more than supply the vacuum. It was well known that after pestilence, famine, and war, the vacuum was supplied with extraordinary rapidity. In some parts of the country, especially in Ireland, there was a local congestion of popu-

lation; and, from political as well as economical considerations, there were practical difficulties which prevented that labour from being applied at home, though it might be with advantage under a system of emigration. The great difference between his noble friend and himself seemed to be that his noble friend thought some enormous grant, some millions of public money, ought to be applied to emigration purposes. He (Earl Grey), on the other hand, greatly doubted whether making such grants out of the taxes—the state undertaking to plant large numbers of people on vacant lands in the colonies—was a more prudent plan than the other plan of the state, only interfering to assist and direct, so that the emigration should be spontaneous, rather than artificial. He had shown the progress of the Australian colonies owing to the system which he, a subordinate situation he had assisted to grant into effect. The rate of five shillings per acre for land was as strongly resisted at the time as that of twenty shillings per acre now. Twenty shillings was the minimum, not the maximum price; the average price of purely agricultural land at present, was not £1, but £1 3s. or £1 4s.

Contrasting the working of the system adopted in South Australia with that of the system adopted in Port Phillip, what was the result? The colony of West Australia was founded some years before that of South Australia. It was founded on the principle of granting land. From that time to this its whole civil establishment had been defrayed by votes of Parliament. It was unable at this moment to pay its own expenses. The population was under 5000. South Australia, on the other hand, was founded on the principle of selling land, and sending out emigrants; and, instead of languishing like the other, it had been for the last eight years in a state of the most unexampled prosperity. The noble earl then proceeded to vindicate the Government from the accusation that nothing whatever had been done consequent upon the address of last year, and assured his noble friend that he was entirely mistaken; for the Government had been in constant correspondence with the different colonies upon this important subject. He regretted to hear the invidious comparison drawn by his noble friend between the conduct of Canada and New York in regard to emigration. The truth was, that Canada had exerted itself in a most praiseworthy manner in the promotion of emigration, and the papers that would be laid upon the table would fully establish that fact. Had his noble friend seen those papers he would never have drawn such a distinction. He had always been an advocate of the assisting and guiding emigrants by the government, and they had been so assisted and guided; but if the government were to go further, it would undertake a task beyond its power, and would do more injury than service to emigration.

The noble earl then laid the papers upon the table.

THE EMIGRATION MOVEMENT.—If our distant but productive colonies in Australia had been within a reasonable distance of this country, they would, long ere this, have absorbed a large portion of the ample population of home, and thereby afforded a reasonable relief. But being accessible only by a voyage round half the globe, and occupying five or six months, a transition costly and harassing, we can never expect that what we call our surplus population will be attracted to the colonies with the ebb and flow of our trade, and sometimes disappears in a season of prosperity—can ever be directly and materially diminished by emigration. Still, however, for as it goes, in an outlet, and a very advantageous one for those who choose to cast their lot in those distant lands. It has placed thousands in plenty, who, in a time of depression like the present, would have languished at home, and aggravated the prevailing pressure. Even in this view, a well regulated system of emigration is worthy of being fostered by the Government; but there is another and more encouraging aspect. Great Britain, besides her African and American dependencies, has acquired a territory in the far Southern Hemisphere, which, for ages to come, will swallow up the population, rapidly increasing in geometrical progression. What a field does not this present for the expanding manufactures of Great Britain? Already little more than a part of the vast coast, and the lower valleys, through which the rivers find their course, are occupied, and that scantily. So fertile is Australia, generally speaking, that here we have the subsistence with comparatively little application of industry, increasing far beyond the demands of the inhabitants, realising the beautiful description of the prophet, "A land of wheat and barley, and vines, and fig-trees, and pomegranates; a land of olive-oil, and honey; a land wherein thou shalt eat bread without scarceness, thou shalt not lack any thing in it." This is no overcharged picture, but confirmed by all the accounts of the settlers in our different provinces in New Holland, and avouched in a most striking manner by the eager demands of Mr. Benjamin Boyd and some of the leading colonists for supplies of labourers. 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